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Mining News From Every County  
In Arizona.

# BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

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NO. 248.

## OVER THE HILL TO POOR HOUSE

Former Occupant of Illinois  
Executive Mansion Aban-  
doned in Her Old Age

## GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER

Romance of Early Life Crush-  
ed by Poverty at Age  
of Seventy

## LONG SUFFERED IN SILENCE

Father, Governor Ford, Lead-  
ing Statesman, But Could  
Never Save Money

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 16.—From gov-  
ernor's mansion to an alms house is to  
be the life contrast of Mrs. Anna  
Davies, daughter of Thomas Ford, one  
of the early governors of Illinois.  
Poverty, like riches, the Ford family  
demonstrates, can be inherited one  
generation after another. The fates  
decreed the Ford family poverty over  
100 years ago, and two months ago  
unbearable destitution overtook Mrs.  
Davies in her little home in Middle-  
town, about fifteen miles from here.  
She is now 70 years old and without  
friends or relatives except for a  
daughter of meager circumstances  
living in Chicago.

A Methodist minister of Middletown  
discovered Mrs. Davies' destitute cir-  
cumstances, which she was proud to  
tell. She had run through the last  
of her small savings.

She inherited nothing, and the min-  
ister had her sent to the local deacon-  
ess' hospital as a charity patient. The  
official papers have been signed for  
her transfer to the Soldiers' Widows'  
Home at Wilmington, so that she may  
there end her days. She is eligible to  
the home because her husband was a  
soldier in the Mexican war.

Mrs. Davies has told little of her  
romance, but the story goes that she  
met her husband, a captain of the  
war, after his return from the front  
while her father was governor. Later  
he was editor of the *Rushville* (Ill.)  
Times for many years. There he died  
and the thread of Mrs. Davies' life is  
dropped. How she happened twenty  
years ago to live in Middletown, un-  
til recently without a railroad, she  
has not told the hospital authorities.  
Since the identity of Mrs. Davies  
has been discovered the *Woman's Re-  
fuge* of the local post of the G.  
A. M. has been attempting to raise  
a fund as a pension for her. So far  
the women have not been successful,  
but Mrs. Davies will be held at the  
hospital for a few days to give more  
time for a canvass. She has said re-  
peatedly that she does not wish to go  
to Wilmington Home.

Biographers of prominent men of  
Illinois agree that Governor Ford left  
office in 1846 in dire circumstances.  
One writer says he was a bankrupt.  
He wrote a history of Illinois, dealing  
with the period between 1818 and 1848.  
This book was edited by General Jas.  
Shields and published in 1854 "for the  
benefit of Governor Ford's family."

The governor had died four years  
earlier, Nov. 3, 1850. One writer says  
that his death was caused by grief  
over his wife, who died three weeks  
earlier and worry over his inability to  
make money.

It was not long before that that the  
fates had decreed that the Ford  
should not be rich. The mother of  
Governor Ford, Elizabeth Logue, mar-  
ried a revolutionary soldier named  
Forquer. He died, leaving the widow  
with several children, one of whom,  
George, was attorney general of Illi-  
nois in 1823. Her second husband  
was Robert Ford, who was killed by  
the Indians in 1802, leaving the family  
very poor.

All this history was back in Penn-  
sylvania, where Thomas Ford was  
born in 1800, near Unionville. Mrs.  
Ford and her eight children started  
west and finally reached a farm in Mon-  
roe County, Illinois. Thomas studied  
law and was helped along by his step-  
brother, George Forquer. In 1828 he  
married Frances Hamblough at Ed-  
wardsville, Ill., to whom two sons and  
three daughters were born, of which  
Mrs. Davies is the last survivor.

A year later Thomas Ford was ap-  
pointed state prosecutor by Governor  
Edwards and reappointed two years  
later by Governor Reynolds. Then he  
was made circuit judge and elected to  
the supreme bench of the state. In  
1840, from which he resigned to be-  
come the Democratic candidate for  
governor in 1842, when he was elected.  
A number of important questions  
arose during his administration. He  
drove the Mormons from the state,  
had the Illinois-Mexican Canal com-  
pleted, established a sound financial  
basis for the state and made the Illi-  
nois troops an important factor in the  
Mexican war.

The official bluebook of the state,  
published by the secretary of the  
state, says that Governor Ford "is re-  
garded as one of the great men of his  
time in Illinois who retained the re-  
spect of everybody until his death."  
Yet, the book adds, he died in "in-

## AND BOODLERS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 16.—  
Because he quoted Prof. A. C. Whit-  
aker, of the economics department,  
as saying that the state legislature  
was composed of "pinheads and bood-  
lers," A. L. Johnson, local corre-  
spondent of a San Francisco news-  
paper, was shut out of Whitaker's  
class for the balance of the year.  
The remarks which Johnson used as  
the basis of his story were delivered  
in the course of a lecture on the cor-  
poration problem. It is unwritten  
law at the university that remarks  
made by instructors in the class-  
room shall not be quoted by local  
correspondents, and it is for violating  
this law that Johnson is expelled from  
the class. The action was taken by  
Whitaker individually, and has noth-  
ing to do with the faculty as a whole.

## BILL OF LADING UP

Commercial Interests Oppose Uniform  
Plan of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—That the  
uniform bill of lading which it is ex-  
pected to put into effect on all rail-  
roads of the country January 1, next,  
by the interstate commerce com-  
mission, but is not satisfactory to com-  
mercial interests, and that two sepa-  
rate bills of lading should be adopted,  
was pointed out at a hearing of  
these interests before the commission  
today. It is proposed to put into ef-  
fect two distinct bills of lading which  
should be uniform in character, one to  
be known as a "straight" bill of lad-  
ing and the other a "order" bill of lad-  
ing. An order bill of lading, it is  
explained, is a negotiable instrument  
upon which money can be loaned, and  
a straight bill of lading is an ordinary  
receipt which the railroad company  
gives for consignment of goods. It  
was argued that if the commission  
adopt the two proposed bills of lad-  
ing, substantial justice to all interests  
concerned would be afforded. The  
commission will not make a decision  
for some time.

## RAIL EMPLOYEES MEET

Combine of Two Big Unions Is Under  
Discussion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—More than  
200 railroad employees, representing  
every state and every railroad sys-  
tem in the United States met in con-  
vention here today. Among the dele-  
gates are members of both the Order  
of Railway Conductors and Brother-  
hood of Railway Trainmen. This is  
said to be the first meeting ever  
jointly attended by members of the  
two unions. The objects reported to  
be the amalgamation of the con-  
ductors and trainmen's organizations  
and then ask for an increase of wages.  
Brown, chairman of the meeting, de-  
clined to discuss the object.

## PERKINS CASE UP

Motion to Dismiss Forgery Indict-  
ments Is Argued.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Motions to  
dismiss the six forgery indictments  
against George E. Perkins, former  
vice president of the New York  
Life Insurance Company, found as a  
result of the investigation of the leg-  
islative committee, were argued to-  
day. Motions to dismiss the indict-  
ments against former Secretary of the  
Treasury Chas. S. Fairchild went  
over, as the points involved in the  
cases are similar.

## TREASURY BUYS SILVER

Pays 61.626 Cents an Ounce for 200-  
000 Ounces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The  
treasury department today made the  
first purchase of silver in over a  
month. Two hundred thousand  
ounces were purchased at 61.626  
cents per fine ounce, one half to be  
delivered in New York and half at  
San Francisco.

## FATHER ORDERS ARREST

Trouble Ahead for Couple Who Mar-  
ried Secretly.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 16.—Fol-  
lowing telegraphic instructions from  
St. Louis to Chief of Police Ben-  
jamin B. Hansen, who secretly mar-  
ried Miss Lillie Ammerman, said to  
be a niece of Adolphus Busch, the  
millionaire brewer, of St. Louis, last  
Monday night, was arrested here to-  
day and will be held pending the ar-  
rival of his father, who it is alleged  
is coming from the west. The reason  
for the arrest is not known. The young  
couple arrived here yesterday morn-  
ing and intended to remain a few  
days and resume their journey to the  
City of Mexico.

## SCHMITZ MUST WAIT

Cases Are Again Put Off Until Octo-  
ber 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—For-  
mer Mayor Schmitz, with Attorney  
Frank Drew, appeared before Judge  
Dunne this morning at the hearing  
for the decision on the merits of the  
motion to set aside two indict-  
ments charging him with accepting  
bribe from the San Francisco Gas  
and United Railroads. Judge Dunne  
was not prepared to batle down a de-  
cision on the motion of Assistant  
District Attorney Cook he continued  
the cases until October 30.

## G. O. P. CALL MONDAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A call for  
the meeting of the Republican national  
committee for the purpose of fixing  
the time and place for holding the na-  
tional Republican convention will be  
issued probably next Monday.

## ELOPING WITH PEACE



It is rumored that the president is not satisfied with the results at the peace conference at The Hague and in-  
tends to call a peace conference "of his own" at Washington.

## ROGERS 'SASSES'

OLIVER GRAND

## JURY

Attorney Assures the Body  
That He Holds It in Supreme  
Contempt and Refuses to  
Give Testimony

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Attor-  
ney Earl Rogers and Edward Stran-  
ger were in attendance on the grand  
jury this afternoon. They were sub-  
poenaed to give testimony in the in-  
vestigation being made by the grand  
jury of the published statement by  
Rogers and Stranget that a juror in  
the trial of Ford voted for conviction  
according to a prior declaration of  
his intentions. Oliver resented the  
Rogers charge in a newspaper inter-  
view in which he called on the United  
Railroads to produce proof of the  
charge.

When Rogers was called before the  
grand jury he refused to be sworn.  
When asked why he refused, "Be-  
cause the grand jury is a body of  
men who are not going to be in-  
fluenced by me," he said. "It is  
merely an adjunct of the prosecu-  
tion. If you think I am going to  
lay my evidence before such a body  
you are badly mistaken."

"Your remarks," said Foreman Ol-  
iver, "are highly insulting."

"They are not addressed to you  
personally," remarked Rogers. "If  
they offend you I am quite willing to  
apologize to you personally, but my  
sentiment toward the body as a body,  
is one of supreme contempt."

"Foreman Oliver replied: "We are  
officers of the court and you are in  
contempt of court."

"All right; so be it," Rogers laugh-  
ed. "I suggest that you take me forth-  
with before Judge Coffey. I shall tell  
him what I told you."

After further passages of similar  
sort, Rogers took up his hat and quit  
the grand jury room.

## ASSEMBLY OPENS

WITH TAFT

## SPEECH

Tells the Congress of Natives  
That Independence for  
Islands Will Not Happen  
Very Soon Because Unwise

MANILA, Oct. 16.—Secretary Taft  
formally opened the Philippine as-  
sembly in the National Theater at  
11:15 this morning in the presence of  
a large crowd of people. In his open-  
ing address Taft declared that his  
views announced two years ago re-  
garding the independence of the Phil-  
ippine people was unchanged. He did  
not believe they would be fitted to  
govern themselves for at least a gen-  
eration, but he added that the mat-  
ter was entirely in the hands of con-  
gress. The secretary denied emphat-  
ically that the United States had any  
intention of disposing of the islands  
Taft refrained from suggestions re-  
garding specific legislation. At the  
assembly he recommended that atten-  
tion be paid to the civil service. At  
the close of the address Taft formal-  
ly called the assembly to order. Short  
prayer was then read by the  
minister of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church. The assembly then took a  
recess until 5 o'clock this afternoon.  
Upon re-assembling, the first business  
was the selection as president of  
Sergio Osmeña, who was formerly  
governor of the island of Cebu. Senor  
Osmeña is young and had no part in  
the revolution. He is held in the  
highest esteem by the government  
and his own people. All assembly  
men, including Senor Gomez, whose  
election is to be contested, were then  
formally sworn in. The oath included  
an acknowledgment of the sovereignty  
and allegiance to the American  
government.

## MATHER PUTS O.K.

ON FEDERAL

## CONTROL

President of Rock Island Com-  
pany Surprises People With  
Declaration That the Law  
Should Supervise Roads

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—That the rail-  
roads of the country will freely sub-  
mit to a plan of Federal control and  
regulation was the striking message  
voiced at the third annual dinner of  
the Chicago Association of Com-  
merce by Robert Mather, president  
of the Rock Island company.

Mr. Mather's subject was: "The  
Railroad Problem," and his treatment  
of the theme was so frank and open  
that his audience appeared to be not  
only gratified, but somewhat amazed.  
Mr. Mather admitted the rebate ef-  
fense to the trend of the times, and  
the nature of the railroad to main-  
tain traffic in competition with an-  
other.

"And I cannot help but feel," said  
Mr. Mather, in respect to railroad  
regulation, "that it would tend great-  
ly to wisdom and justice even to mod-  
eration in the treatment of this sub-  
ject, if the people realized that the  
railroads would willingly submit to  
a plan of regulation that was wise  
and just."

"This point being gained," he con-  
tinued, "I believe it would be pos-  
sible to convince the people that a  
wise and just regulation of the sub-  
ject is only possible under a single  
and centralized authority."

"The day is passed for unyielding  
opposition to all policies of federal  
control of our own carrier corpora-  
tions. Nay, more, the day has dawned  
in which to welcome the control."

"The railroad manager reads with-  
out heeding the lessons of the past  
if he fails to acknowledge both the  
right and power of the federal gov-  
ernment to exercise by control. He  
comprehends but little the spirit of  
the times if he does not realize the  
fixed determination of the people to  
effect that control and he looks but  
darkly into the future if he cannot  
see benefits to flow from it."

Mr. Mather commented on the  
speeches of President Roosevelt and  
declared that despite his talk in gen-  
eral terms "of more or less terrifying  
sound the railroads have the right to  
expect of him that precision and wis-  
dom and conservatism will formulate  
his final recommendations to con-  
gress."

"If cheated of this hope, the rail-  
roads," said Mr. Mather, "will expect  
the nation to turn to a leadership  
and promises treatment of these vital  
problems along sound and conserva-  
tive lines."

## SALOON HOLDUP

Robbers Get Small Amount From  
California Joint.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Oct. 16.—Two  
masked men entered the doors of  
Dempey's saloon last night at 12  
o'clock and covered the bartender  
and a patron named George Keenan  
with revolvers and compelled them  
to throw up their hands and line up  
against the wall. They then robbed  
the till of \$45, took watch, chain and  
knives from the victims and dis-  
appeared.

## AFTER MEXICANS

United States Asks Transfer of Revo-  
lutionists to Arizona.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16.—Oscar  
Lawler, United States district attor-  
ney, today filed a complaint charging  
Villareal, Magon, Rivera and Delar,  
the four Mexicans who have been in  
jail here for several weeks, with vio-  
lation of neutrality laws. The Mexi-  
cans are accused of being revolution-  
ists, and being instigators of the  
movement to invade Mexico with an  
armed force to overthrow the repub-  
lic. Lawler today asked the court  
for further removal to the jurisdiction  
of the United States district court of  
Arizona, where it is said a much  
stronger case against the four men  
can be made.

## KEY MEN ASK FOR JOBS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Nine  
striking operators, formerly in the  
employ of the Western Union, ap-  
plied for reinstatement today and six  
were taken back.

## WOMAN CAUSES

ABSURD RUN

## ON BANK

Refused Payment of Check  
That Was No Good, She  
Tells Friends That Institu-  
tion Was Without Money

GOLDFIELD, Oct. 16.—A woman's  
insistence is supposed to have been  
the cause of a run on John A. Cook's  
bank this morning. A rumor that the  
bank was in bad shape was circulated  
around town last night and this  
morning long before the doors opened  
a crowd collected in the neighbor-  
hood.

The run spent itself during the  
forenoon, the total withdrawn being  
about \$20,000, while deposits aggre-  
gated three times that amount. Those  
who withdrew were almost entirely  
small depositors. Money was stacked  
on the counters inside the railing in  
plain view and this undoubtedly had  
the effect of quieting the fears of  
timid depositors.

There are several explanations of  
how the run started. The one most

## HARRIMAN-FISH

SPAR FOR

## TIME

Illinois Central Meeting Ad-  
journs to This Morning  
While Proxies Are Being In-  
spected by Committee

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The meeting of  
Illinois Central stockholders, which  
was called at noon today, finally ad-  
journed late this afternoon until to-  
morrow morning. No vote on the  
election of directors was taken and it  
is expected that none will be reached  
before a late hour tomorrow. It is  
generally expected however, that an  
early session will see a new director-  
ate established. The delay is caused  
by the inability of the three election  
inspectors appointed to act as a com-  
mittee on credentials considering  
proxies to finish their work.

Adjournment was not a surprise,  
as it was expected that the meeting  
would adjourn at 8:30 tonight. The  
meeting was set on for today, but  
it was stipulated yesterday by  
Judge Ball that a committee of three  
should be appointed to pass upon the  
eligibility of proxies. For this com-  
mittee Fish, who was to select a  
member, chose his private secretary,  
Charles H. Wenden. Harriman se-  
lected Louis Fritz, assistant to the  
president of the Illinois Central. These  
two were to select a third acting for  
Fish of Cromwell for Harriman.

These two men argued the greater  
part of the day and discussed many  
names, but were unable to agree  
upon a third man. Finally a motion  
made originally by Judge Ball that  
he be asked to select the third man  
was adopted and the judge named E.  
S. Conway, a prominent manufactur-  
er of the city. The meeting of  
stockholders was called to order at  
12 o'clock by President Harahan of  
the Illinois Central. About 400 per-  
sons were in attendance. Fish was  
greeted with applause when he en-  
tered but the smaller stature of Har-  
ahan allowed him to move unobseved.  
Soon after he arrived Fish walked  
over to where President Harahan  
was seated and placing a hand on  
Harahan's shoulder, bent over and  
said a few words to him, evidently  
of a pleasant character. Harahan,  
however, was not in a mood for so-  
cial greeting and threw off Fish's  
hand with a manner of much impat-  
ience. Fish merely smiled and re-  
turned to his seat. He occupied a  
seat to the left of President Harahan,  
surrounded by attorneys and  
advisors.

Harriman, who left the conduct of  
affairs entirely to Cromwell, occu-  
pied a chair in the front row of  
stockholders' seats, sitting next to  
Governor Deneen of Illinois, with  
whom he conversed cheerfully  
throughout the greater part of the  
day. Next beyond Deneen sat a son  
of Stuyvesant Fish, with whom Har-  
rison cordially shook hands as soon  
as he observed him.

The actual business of the  
meeting opened by collecting the  
names of stockholders by the presi-  
dent personally. Then Cromwell,  
who to all intent and purpose was  
the presiding officer, declared that  
the three named inspectors would  
receive proxies. The meeting ad-  
journed until 3:30 in the afternoon.  
Immediately after Harahan called  
the meeting to order at 3:45 p. m.,  
Cromwell arose and said: "I am in-  
formed by the members of the com-  
mittee on proxies that they have  
been unable to finish the work and  
are not prepared to report for several  
hours. Therefore, I move adjourn-  
ment until 8:30. Instantly James P.  
Patten was on his feet. Patten is a  
large man whose appearance and  
manner suggest he is entirely capable  
of looking out for himself in any  
kind of a fight. He objected strongly  
to adjournment, saying: "I move an  
amendatory motion by making the  
hour 9 o'clock tomorrow morning."

## NEEDS A BATH;

WILL GET

## PLENTY

Uncle Sam Sends 600,000  
Pounds of Soap to In-  
dians To Be Used

## TEACHING HIGHER LIFE

All Lo Has to Do Is to Furnish  
the Water and  
Apply It

## WILL HAVE TO BE DRIVEN

But It Means Civilization and  
Government Agents In-  
sist on the Course

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Six hundred  
thousand pounds of soap has been sent  
out from the United States Indian  
warehouse in this city, within the past  
few weeks, to the various Indian ag-  
encies in the United States. About 55-  
000 pounds more will be sent before  
the end of the year.

The soap is for free distribution to  
the Indians. Tradition has it that the  
American Indian has very little use  
for soap and that he does not take  
kindly to water. One of the methods  
adopted by Uncle Sam as a measure  
of civilizing the Indian is to teach  
him the use of soap and water.

Uncle Sam agrees to furnish the  
soap for the educational experiment  
and the Indian is expected to get the  
water. This, with other civilizing in-  
fluences, is intended to lead ultimate-  
ly to civilization and placing the Indian  
tribes on a self-supporting basis.

In addition to the soap, the Indian  
warehouse in this city has also sent out  
this fall 55,000 pairs of shoes. An en-  
tire floor of the Indian warehouse  
at No. 602 South Seventh street is  
filled with drugs that are awaiting  
shipment. The warehouse will be distributed  
among the Indian agencies within a  
few weeks.

The drug contracts for the year  
through the St. Louis warehouse will  
amount to about \$31,000. Hardware  
a considerable quantities is also  
bought and sent to the Indian ag-  
encies. The contracts for the year  
amount to about \$19,000.

In addition to the goods bought by  
contract this year for the Government  
Indian wards, W. H. Blake, superin-  
tendent of the Indian warehouse, says  
he will buy and send to the open mar-  
ket to the amount of \$100,000 this year.  
Most of the goods bought in this way  
are to fill orders that are sent in by  
the agencies.

One order last week was for twenty-  
two coffins for the Blackfoot Agency,  
in Montana. The coffins are of as-  
sorted sizes, ranging from three feet  
to six inches in length to six feet two  
inches. Other agencies from time to  
time send in orders for coffins, but  
the local warehouse has had no large  
demand for the coffins in the North,  
West and to agencies in the North,  
South and Southeast. A few days  
ago some goods were sent to an  
agency in North Carolina, and it is not  
unusual to send consignments to Michi-  
gan.

The business of the warehouse has  
increased rapidly. It was established  
on July 1, 1902, but the first year only  
8,000 pounds of goods were handled.  
During the year 1906, 1,564,776 pounds  
were handled at the depot, and during  
the past three months alone the ship-  
ments amounted to 1,694,000 pounds.  
The business this year has been far  
in advance of that of any previous  
year in its history.

The United States also maintains  
Indian supply warehouses at New  
York, Chicago, Omaha and San Fran-  
cisco, through all of which goods are  
supplied to the Indians.

W. H. Blake says it surprises him  
how little interest merchants take in  
the Indian warehouse. He receives  
bids on shoes, drugs and a few other  
commodities, but in grocery contracts  
and in many other lines he has to  
make a personal appeal to the mer-  
chants to get them to bid.

In one case a grocer doubled his  
money on sugar. In spite of this Mr.  
Blake has never been able to get the  
merchant to bid on another contract.  
Like the "piker" gambler, he appar-  
ently wants to quit while he is safely  
ahead. Some have made the excuse  
that too much red tape prevents them  
from making bids.

Schools are conducted by the Gov-  
ernment at nearly all of the agencies  
and at many other points where the  
Indian youth are taught housekeeping,  
sewing, laundering, cooking, baking,  
gardening, wood-working, iron-work-  
ing.